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large assortment of Chardelines and Gas Fixyurus of every
der toption, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic
manufactures. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

seticle for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curiing, Preser and Kestoring the bair. Ladine, try it. Sold by Druggista. CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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PORTE MONNAIRS, CARD CASES, &C.,
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In gold and silver cases, for sale by Gro. C ALLEN, No. 415
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Por Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large;
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, JAMES O. PUTNAM.
Districts:
1. JOHN A. KING.
17. ABIJAH BRCHWITH.

1..JOHN A. KING. 2..EDWARDS W. FISKS. 3. ANDREW CARRIGAN. 4. JAMES KELLY. 5. SIGISMUND KAUPKANN. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. 21. SHERMAN D. PHELPS. WASSINGTON SMITH. 9. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON

23. . HIRAM DEWRY. 24. JAMES L. VOORHERS. WILLIAM VAN MARTER 10. George M. Grier. 11. Rufus H. King. 32. Jacob B. Carpenter. 26. JOHN E. SEBLEY. 18. John F. Winslow. 14. Jacob H. Ten Eyek. 29. EZRA M. PARSONS. CHARLES C. PARERI. ELISHA S, WHALEN. 15. N. FISON SHALE. 32. JAMES PARKER. 32. JOHN GREINER, JR.

For Lieutenant-Governor .. For Canal Commissioner......SAMUEL H. BARNI For Inspector of State Prisons....JAMES K. BATES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Spalmess letters should in all cases be addressed when Year Tristing.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

The Hon. James Humphrey, who so ably repre sents the IId District of this State in Congress was renominated last evening by acclamation.

The Tammany City and County Convention met in the old Wigwain last evening and after an ineffectual attempt at fasion with the Mozarters, who wanted half the ticket, which the Sachems would not tolerate, nominated George G. Barnard, the present Recorder, for Justice of the Supreme Court; John T. Hoffman, esq., for Recorder. At 2 o'clock this morning the Convention was balloting the second time for City Judge-John McCunn, esq., having come within 5 votes of an election on the first ballot.

The Pony Express, with California advices of the 8th, arrived at St. Joseph on Wedgesday night. The Douglas State Convention had nominated its Electoral ticket, and censured the California delegates for seceding from the Charleston Convention.

The State was fully represented. The Bell and Everett Convention met on the same day. About half of the State was represented, and it was thought they may abandon their organization, and go for Douglas and Johnson. The Republicans were actively canvassing the State, and gaining strength daily. Much excitement existed respecting the San Francisco local nominations.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announces an arrival from Havana with the intelli- sition failed for that time; but in 1787 it was em

sence of the execution of Gen. Walker. The rews may be premature, as the statement we published on Tuesd sy, from Havana via New-Orleans, was made on the authority of the same arrivalthe Francisco d'Asis at the former place from Truxil'o-which is said to have brought this later intelligence. Had the Francisco d'Asis brought the news of the execution of Walker and Kudler, an item of so much general interest would hardly have been omitted in the transmission of the intelliger ce brought by her that Walker and his men were captured, and he was to suffer death.

The pleasant and flattering assurances which Mr. John T. Henry received from Mr. Peter Cagger, that it was in his-Mr. Henry's-power to bring order cut of the chaos of Democratio politics, are, we hear, to have no other result than the comfortable one which Mr. Casger buttoned up in his breeches pocket and carried with him to Albany. That Mr. Cagger will find great consolston in the security of that accomplished fact, we have no doubt; but it will be no comfort to Mr. Henry to feel that Mr. Cagger has the money, while the fusion which he was to get in return is quite as far off as ever. There seemed some little promise in the Heavy Committee, the appointment of which we announced yesterday. But they have had their first meeting, and the probability is that they will never have a second. The Committee was found to be made of such incongruous materials, so many im possible concessions were demanded, fi st by one and then by another, that the chances of any agreement are well-nigh hopeless. It is a sad and m 1 ancholy ending to all that charming good feeling and be oyant cordin ity which seemed to pervade the Democrats and Brooksites of this city only three days ago, and which was to produce such great results in the labors of this Committee. But this now is all over .-

Had they never loved so kindly.
Had they never loved so biladly,
Nover met, or never part d,
They had ne'er been broken hearted."

VIRGINIA AND THE ORDINANCE.

Several friends write us that the Douglas advocates, in their respective sections, account for the undeniable facts that Thomas Jefferson in 1784 proposed, and Congress in 1787 enacted, a prohibition of Slavery in the Federal Territories, by asserting that Virginia, by her act or deed of cession, imperatively required such prohibition; and they write to ask us if such be the fact.

We answer Ne-unequivocally, peremptorily No. The story is a lie-an utter, baseless, inexcusable lie. There is no shadow of foundation for it. We have just looked through all the official documents relating to the cession by Virginia of her claims to territory North-West of the Ohio, and here is a synopsis of them:

1. Congress, by act of Sept. 6, 1780, recommended to the several States "having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western country," to make a "liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims, for the common benefit of the Union."

2. Virginia, by a resolve of her Legislature. passed Jan. 2, 1781, consented to make such cession of her claims to territory north-west of the river Ohio, on certain duly specified conditions. 3. Congress, on the 13th of September, 1783,

agreed to most of the conditions prescribed by Virginia, while good reasons were given by the Committee for declining to accede to the residue; and Congress accordingly declined them. 4. The Legislature of Virginia-in October, 1783

accepted the modified terms of cession proposed by Congress, and fully empowered the delegates o that State in Congress to make the cession by deed 5. Thomas Jefferson, S. Hardy, John F. Mercer Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates to Congress from Virginia, did make the deed of cession as aforesaid, at Annapolis, on the 22d of March, 1784.

our eye as we write -there is not a lisp, not a hint, of any requirement or stipulation by Virginia that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in that North-Western Territory thus ceded, nor any part of it, ginin stipulates that the territory so ceded " shall suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence "as the other States: " that certain expenses incurred and claims allowed by Virginia with reference to said Territory shall be made good by the Union: and " That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before: mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of all the States Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." (Hening's Statutes at Large of

irginia, Vols. X., XI.) Such were the conditions, and all the conditions. mposed by Virginia on the United States in ceding her claim to territory north-west of the Ohio; and such were the circumstances under which Thomas Jefferson, directly after perfecting the cession as aforesaid, was appointed chairman of a Committee of Congress to draw up a plan for the government of said territory; whereupon he drew up and reported (April 19, 1784) bis "Ordinance" for the government of said territory, and of all other territory then ceded or to be ceded to the Union, including what now forms the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; which territory, clear down to the then southern limit of the Union, he proposed to divide into seventeen embryo States, nearly half of them embracing territory now in cluded in Slave States, to all of which he proposed to apply this stringent rule of Slavery Inhibition:

"That after the year 1800, of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the purishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted to be personally guilty."

This proposition received sixteen Yeas to seven Nays, yet failed to become a law, because the Articles of Confederation required at least two delegates from each State to be present to form a quorum from said State, and the vote of seven States to carry a proposition; and only six States sustained Mr. Jefferson's Anti-Slavery proviso-New-Jersey having no quorum present, while North Carolina was divided. Mr. Jefferson was overborne by his two colleagues, Hardy and Mercer, so that Virginia was recorded Nay. So the propo-

bedied in "An Ordicance for the Government of "the Territory of the United States North-West of "the River Ohio, 'and was now carried by the vote of every State present, Georgia and the Carolinas i cluded. The only vote given against it was that of Mr. Yates of this State, who was overborne by his colleagues. As thus adopted and enacted, it

"There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

-This was adopted on the 13th of July, 1787, while the Convention was engaged in forming the Federal Constitution under which we now live. The next, or first Congress under the Constitution, passed manimously an act modifying the Ordinance of 1787 so as to conform it to the Federal Constitution; which act Washington signed; and it left the Slavery Restriction aforesaid untouched and bor ughly valid. So much for the early history of Slave y Restriction, every word of which may be

-Mr. Dougiss, we see, at Syracuse, indersed Mr. Jefferson as a sound and true exponent of genuine "Popular Sovereignty." The people of all that region have long been aware that such is

GARIBALDI'S PROGRESS.

As events develop themselves they begin to give us an insight into the plan which Garibaldi had prepared for the liberation of Southern Italy, and the more we see of it the more we admire the vastress of its proportions. Such a plan could not have been conceived, or its execution attempted in any country but Italy, where the National party is so perfectly organized, and so completely under the control of the one man who has drawn his sword wi h brilliant success for the cause of Italian unity and independence.

Tre plan was not confined to the liberation of the Kingdom of Naples only; the Papal States were to be attacked simultaneously, so as to find occupation for Lamoricières army and the French at Reme, as well as for Bembalino's troops. About the 15th of August, 6 000 volunteers transferred gradually from Genos to the Gulf of Oranges (Golfo degli Aranci), on the north-east coast of the Island of Sardinis, were to cross over to the Papal coast, while at the same time the insurrection in the various Provinces of the Neapolitan Continent was to break out, and Garibaldi was to cross the Straits of Messipa into Calabria. Some reported expressions of Garibaldi's as to the cowardice of the Neapolitars, and the intelligence received by the last steamer that he had cotered Naples, and been triumphantly received there, render it probable that an insurre mion in the streets of that city, which the flight of the King rendered unnecessary, was a part of the plan.

The landing in the Papal States, as is already known, was prevented partly by Victor Emanuel's representations, partly and principally by Garibaldi's convincing himself that these men were not in a fit state to undertake an independent campaign. He accordingly took them to Sicily, left part at Paleruo, sent the remainder round the island in two steamers to Taormina, where we shall find them again presently. In the mean time the Neapolitan movements in the provincial towns took place as agreed upon, and in a manner which showed both how well the revolutionary party was organized, and how much the country was ripe for an outbreak. On the 17th of August, the insurrection broke out at Foggia, in Apulia. The dragoons, forcing the garrison of the town, joined the people. General Flores, commanding the dist ict, sent two companies of the 13th regiment who. on arrival did likewise. Then did Gen. Flores come him elf. accompanied by his staff; but he could do nothing and had to leave again. This proceeding clearly shows that Flores himself did not wish to offer serious resistance to the revoluionary party. Had be been in earnest he would we sent two battalions instead of two companies, d when he came himself, would have come he shead of as strong a ferce as he could muster, tead of coming with a few adjutants and orders. In fact, the circumstance alone that the in-Western Territory thus ceded, nor any part of it, nor anywhere else: nor is the subject of Slavery and icient to show that there was at least some anywhere alluded to in any of these papers. Virtaci t understanding. Another movement broke out in the province of Basilicata. Here the insurbe laid out and formed into States, containing a gent * collected their forces at Carletto Perticara, a vil lage on the River Lagni, (this must be the

place called Corleto by the telegrams.)

From this mountainous and remote district they marched to Potenza, the shief town of the Province, where they arrived, 6,000 strong, on the 17th. The only resistance they found, was effered by about 400 gandarmes, who, after a short engagement were dispersed, and afterward came in one by one to surrender. A provincial government was formed in the name of Garibaldi, and a prodictator installed. It is reported that the Royal Intendente (governor of the province) accepts this office-another sign how hopeless the cause of the Bourbons is considered to be even by their own organs. Four companies of the Sixth Regiment of the line were sent from Salerno to put down this insurrection, but when they came to Auletta, about 23 miles from Potenza, they refused to march further, and cried Viva Garibaldi. These are the only movements of which any details have reached us. But we are further informed that other places have joined the insurrection; for instance, Avelline, a town not 30 miles from Naples; Campobasso, in the Province of Molise (on the Adriatic). and Celenza in Apulia, for this must the place called Cilenta in the telegrams; it is situated about half-way between Campobasso and Foggia; and now Naples itself is added to the number. While thus the Neapolitan provincial towns at least carried out their apportioned share of the work, Garibaldi was not idle. Scarcely returned from his trip to Sardinia, he made his final arrangements for crossing over to the continent. His army now consisted of three divisions, commanded by Türr, Cosenz, and Medici. The two latter, concentrated about Messina and the Faro, were marched toward the northern coast of Sicily, between Milazzo and Faro, as if they were intended to embark there and land on the Calabrian coast, north of the straits, somewhere about Palmi or Nicotara. Of Türr's division, the brigades Eber was encamped near Messina, the brigade Bixio had been sent to the interior, to Bronte, to repress some disorders. Both were at once ordered to Taormina, where, on the evening of the 18th of August, the brigade Bixio, along with the men brought from Sardinia, embarked or the two steamers, the Tarino and Franklin, and ome on transports taken in tow.

About ten days previous Major Missori, with 300 nen, had crossed the straits and safely passed through the Neapolitans to the high and broken

by this time he commanded a body of about 2,000 men. The Neapolitans had sent about 1,800 men after his little band when landed, but these 1 800 be ore man ged so as never to some up with the Ger baldiars.

On the 19th, at daybreak, Garibaldi's expedition ('or he was on board himself) landed between Melits and Cape Spartivento, on the extreme southern end of Calabria.

They found no resistance. The Neapolitans had been so completely deceived by the movements threatening a landing north of the straits, that the country south of them was completely reglected by them. Thus 9,000 men were thrown across, beside the 2,000 got together by Missori.

Having been joined by these, Gariba'di at once marched on Reggio, which was occupied by four companies of he line and four of charseurs. This garrison must, however, have received some reënforcements, as a me very severe fighting is reported to have taken place in or before Reggio on the 21st. After the storming of some outworks of Garibaldi, the artillery in the fort of Reggio refused to fire any longer, and Gen. Vials capitulated. In this eogagement Col. Deflotte (the Republican member for Paris in the French Legislative Assembly of 1851), was killed.

The Neapolitan flotilla in the straits distinguished itself by doing nothing. After Gariba di hed larded, a paral commander telegraphed to Reggio that it was impossible for the ships to offer any resistance, as he had with him eight large menof-war and seven transports! No more did this flotilta oppose the passage by the division of Gen. Cosenz, which must have taken' place on the 20th or 21st, at the narrowest place of the Straits, between Scilla and Villa San Giovanni, on the very spot where both the sh ps and troops of the Nespolitans were most concentrated. Cosenz's landing was marked by a signal success. The two brigades Melendez and Briganti (the Neapolitans say battalions instead of brigades), and the fort of Pezza (not Pizzo, as some telegrams say; this place is situated far to the north, beyond Monteleone), surrendered to bim, as it appears, without a blow. This is said to have taken place on the 21st, on which day also Villa San Giovanni was occupied

after a short engagement. Thus in three days Garibaldi had made himself master of the whole coast of the Straits, including some of the fortified points; the few forts at Il oc-

cupied by Neapolitans were now useless to them. The two following days appear to have been occupied by the passage of the remainder of the treeps and of the mater'el-at least we do not hear of any further engagements until the 24th, when a severe contest is reported to have taken place at a place called in the telegram Piale, which we do not find on the maps. It may be the name of some mountain torrent, the ravine formed by which might have served as a defensive position to the Neapolitans. This engagement is said to have been undecided. After some time the Garibaldiars offered an armistice, which the Neapolitan commander referred to his General-in-Chief at Montel-one. But before an answer could arrive, the Neapolitan soldiers appear to have come to the conclusion that they had done quite enough for their king, and dispersed, leaving the batteries

unoccupied. The main body of the Neapolitans, under Bosco, appears during all this time to have quietly remained at Monteleone, some thirty miles from the straits. They do not seem to have been very eager to fight the invaders, so Gen. Bosco went over to Naples to fetch six battalions of Chasseurs, which are, pext to the Guards and foreign troops, the most reliable portions of the army. Whether these ix battal one were themselves infected by the spirit f dejection and demoralization reigning in the Neapolitan army remains to be seen. Certain it is, that neither they nor any other troops have been able to prevent Garibaldi from marching vicoriously, and probably unchecked, to Naples, to find that the Royal family had fled, and the gates

LIGHT OR DARK .ESS?

Mr. Wm. J. Allinson, in a card we published yesterday, denouncing as a forgery the alleged Apology of Mary Gurney for her elopement from her husband, says:

"This is enough to set the matter at rest. But, alas, how ca any refutation of a paper so widely circulated, so pregnant with impure thoughts, atone for the rainting of the wells at which the people drink, and for the introduction of the sepent's whisperpeople drink, and for the introduction of the s-rpent s-may ings into the Eden of many a home which had been watchfully guard d in other respects, but into which the public press has carried an embodiment of vice, and an elaborate argument for impurity; the sentiments protested against, it is true; yet finding a lodgment, we may fear, in minds which would disregard the

As this is the embodiment of a popular and spe cious sentiment which we believe to be dangerous to the well-being of society, we propose to con-

Mrs. Mary Gurney-a lady of high family wealthy and expensively educated-lately abandoned her husband and children in Eogland, eloping with her groom to Paris, where she is at this day living with him, and calling herself by his name-so much, there is, unhappily, no room to doubt, and no pretense of disputing. Had this been an act without precedent or parallel, it might possibly have been well to shroud the deed and its impulses, so far as practicable, in oblivion. But we all do know that her case was but a conspicuous manifestation of a pervadir g social disease—that unfaithful wives are common, here, there, everywhere; and unfaithful husbands still more common; and that laxity of principle, error of conception, or perversity of disposition, with regard to Marriage, its nature, tenure, ends and obligations, lies at the bottom of these aberrations, which so fearfully demoralize their subjects and culminate in the most deplorable domestic tragedies. How is the subject to be dealt with by those who realize the full extent and true character of the disorder?

The fashionable mode of treatment may be named up in the terse icjunctions, "Cover up! "Keep dark!" Let all reputable people shut their eyes to these innumerable escapades, ignore (so far as possible) their existence, and keep all knowledge of them, to the extent of our ability. from the minds of our children, but especially of our daughters. And it was under the influence of this system that Mary Gurney, herself an illegitimate child and the offspring of an elopement, was reared, educated and married. Her case, so far at least as the education and marriage are concerned, is that of millions.

We believe the system to be radically wrong and practically disastrous. We believe it no more desirable to seal the eyes of the young to the fact of the existence of Adultery than to that of the existence of Murder. Each of these evils exists in our world by the permission of an All-Wise God, and of course for benignant ends. We may affect to ground of Aspromotte. Here he was joined by ignore one or both of them; but by so doing we netother small bodies, thrown across the straits from ther, like Iago's Venetian dames, "leave undone,"

ceive through th usan is of sources. We shut them down cellar, but do not sectude them whall, from the light. It reaches them distorted, perverted, distempered; and the net result of our vigilance is a conviction, that the Free Love inculcations of our day are opposed with f. owns, and a sful rods, and scowls, simply because no other answer can be made.

This is the real danger of the time-not that secuctive suppostries regarding Love and Marriage are current, but that they are rarely or never met in the open arera of reason and argument, and there var quished. Too many suppose there is no reply to them, merely because nothing worthy the name ever reaches their ears. And if the champiens of Irdissoluble Marriage had no better recources than silence and calling hard names, it would be idle to hope for their triumph in tue unavoidable collision of their principles with cases of individual hardship and with the promptings of the most vehement passions.

Having considered the whole subject with an attention befitting its gravity, we are sure that the cause of Indissoluble Marriage needs no hidingplace-that its detenders may fearlessly appeal to the rease D, the judgment, as well as the conscience, of every rational being not blieded by his own passions. We maist, then, on walking in the light, and in letting the light shine into the da kest and deepest recesses of social disorder, We know there is nothing there but the darkness that the champions of the Right need fear. Individuals who regard their reputation and social standing as implicated in the particular tragedy which may for the moment challenge attention, will be aggrieved by whatever gives it additional notoriety; but Harvard University did not claim the exemption of one of its Professors from the hazards of a regular trial for murder, though doubtless the notoriety of crime thus extended gave pain to many innocent and worthy persons.

Whether Mary Gurney did or did not write the letter attributed to her (and it is by no means yet proved that she is not really its author), may be matter of consequence to ber friends, but of very little to the general public. That letter truly and most forcibly embodied the considerations and arguments by which conduct such as hers has been justified from time immemorial, and will be to the end. We certainly should not have printed it ashers without the fullest conviction that she wrote it, and we cannot now imagine that any one not inspired by her could have evinced so intimate a knowledge of her family and personal history and so thorough a sympathy with her posi ion. But all that is wide of the vital matter. Believing that false marriages are among the most numerous and fearful of social crimethat fathers and mothers whom the world calls respectable and exemplary are constantly promoting and inciting them-that such marriages are daily taking place in our fashionable churches and parlors-Society smiling approbation, and Religion is veking its awful sanctions-we rejoice in every pub ication that tends to warn the feet of giddy, impulsive youth from the abyss in which so many have been lost forever to innocence, to reputation, and to happiness. Virtue may be sacrificed to passion; Ambition or Avarice, sometimes mere giddiness, restlessness or love of change, may impel to that false marriage which is a crime in itself, and the parent of many succeeding crimes; but no one was ever lost to innocence through too full and clear a knowledge of both the arguments for and the sophistries urged against the sanctity, perpetuity, and ineffaceable obligations of Christian

TO BOLT OR NOT TO BOLT?

The Hon. James L. Orr of S. C. is in an excited condition, and the Hon. Amos Kendall of D. C. has been trying to restrain and soothe him. To this end, Amos has written two letters-the later covering three mortal columns of fine type-intended convince James that for the South to "cut up" because Linco'n is elected President would be foolish-suicidal. Of course, Amos is aware that a third of a column would amply suffice for the demonstration he aims at; but he knows the spothing influences of sleep, and craftily conspired to betray the ex-Speaker into somnolence, wherein he no doubt succeeded. The wildest insanity must tave vielded to the sedative influences of those three mortal columns. But that Col. Orr's attack was of a very melignant type will be seen from the following extracts from his letter:

the following ex 'racts from his letter:

"You say your 'mind is equally clear that the South has long 'had a pesceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, 'thought impaired by the recest conduct of some of her sons.' You would great y oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by m, should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party school deliver purpose is to destroy ver property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three blimes one handred and fifty millions of dollars.

"Can it be prudent, safe, or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy

the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and in-" In glaceing at the evil and remedy, I invite specially your

"1. To the persistent refusal of many of the Free States and

Sieve Law.
"2. To the untilling efforts of the fanatics who come to the Slave

States under the guise of preachers, teachers, &c., in inveighing away our slaves, and to the general sympathy with their neighbour purposes evinced by the facilities furnished them by the ous purposs evinced by the facilities furnished them by th Underground Railroad in spiriting away our slaves beyond the

reach of their owners.
"3. To the raid of John Brown and the sympathy which his

well merited execution evoked.

"4. To the recent insurrectionary movements in Texas—projected and carried out by Abolition emissaries—where the intendiary torch of the slave, lighted by Abolition traitors, has reduced to ashes \$1,000,000 worth of property, and where the timely discovery of the helitan scheme alone saved the lives of thousands of men, women and oblidren." -Of course, the ex-Speaker wrote the above

with a wet towel bound around his aching brow.

and a strait jacket placed by his physician where the family could readily seize and apply it. His inextricable confusion of facts with falsehoods is incompatible with the idea of his sanity, for Col. Orr is too high-minded to willfully misre present us so grossly. The " declared purpose to destroy our property" is a hallucination which no smount of opium would serve to justify. The South has not lost ten slaves per annum by " the persistent refusal" at the North " to execute the Fugitive Slave Law:" we doubt that South Carolina has lost one per annum. The "untiring efforts" of Northern "teachers, preachers, &c., to "inveigle away our slaves," is a myth: nine tenths of those who go South to teach or preach become there the most abject apologists and tools of Slavery. As to "the raid of John Brown." the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of this State publicly boasted in a meeting in Tammany Hall last Autumn or Winter, that Democrats alone ventured to evince sympathy for Old John. and called for three cheers for him, which were given with a will. We all regretted his " raid," and regretted his execution; but we neither be sought nor threatened those who decreed it. Finally, the Texas people are now satisfied that

would exclude from our children's minds, they re- not incited by "Abelition emissaries"—that, as far se they had any existence, they were the work of horse-thieves and other lawless bord-rers, who thus averged their real or fancied wrongs at the hands of the citizens whose enmity they had invegue suspicion in their minds, often ri log to a curred. The ' fires" and the " strychnine" were enormously exaggerated by lying rumor; the "Ab blich emissaries" were a few harmless preachers of the gospel whose only offerse was their connection with the M-thedist Caurch North The few really guilty persons were no more Abolitionists than Col. Ore is; though some of them may (and may not) have, in their deporation, resolved to raise the negroes against their masters as a last chance to save their own lives.

PARRAG MANUEL TYLES IN TARRETT PROPERTY AND THE PARRY AND

Col. Orr will come to himself after Mr. Lincolor election. A very short experience of Republican rule will serve to convince him that it has no such "purpose" as he mistakingly says it has "declared," and he will shake the vapors out of his now beated noddle and return to comme sense. He really is not the man to be cutting as hese Keit and Yancey didoes, and a few weeks more will render him heartily ashamed of them.

The latest addition to our City family of journals sports very broad phylacteries, and gets largely patronized on that account The money which sustains it was contributed to establi h a hearty, consistent, outspoken daily organ of Evangelical Christianity. Its last issue glorifies "that blessed re igion which "breaks down the time-built and almost " beaven high barriers of natural prejudice, hatred. bost li'y," and adds that "even the very limited development of Coris isn life among the nations that bear this honored name has accomplished much in the way of restoring a heartfelt and practical belief in the unity of the human race, "and the brotherhood of the nations," &c. &c. And, in another column of the same issue, we are happy to find the following communication:

"NEW-YORK AT MIDNIGHT. " I guess you will have to wait and take the next car

"The words were spoken in a mild and gentlemanly, I had d

"The words were spoken in a mild and gentlemanly, I had a most said, deferential tone. It struck me as the tone of a man surving against his better nature to de a discreeable daty.

"The woman to whom this was addressed at opposite me in one of the passenger railway cars—on matter of what lias. I had merely recognized her pressure, as of two or three others who took their seats at the same time. But now my ourlosity was groused. Why abould a woman be left to wait for another car in the atreets of a great and wicked city, unpresented, after midmight? midnight?

Was it because she was filthy and unfit to sit in that pure

was it peckuse sine was many an unasted at that parties are unasted, as well as an unpleasant, fellow traveler?

"Hooked at her curiously. She was neatly, not to say, rishing, dressed. Her gown was of black silk, and her shawl was of ly, dressed. Her gown was of black silk, and der answi was ex-he any black crape. I should have cossed that she was in mearn-ing, only that one in 'woefal weeda' was not likely to be turned out of a reliway car and left stunding in the streets alone, or worse than alone after midnight. A woman, too.

"She was neither ragged nor losthsome. She wore her vall down, and looked and acted the lady. She was well but not

down, and looked and arrived are any one was all and one gaudity dressed, and therefore, as one ordinarity thinks, was not both 'fair am' frail' Why, then, should she leave the locustions ear and wait for another?

"That was the question I asked, mentally, of myself Why?
"At the conductor's words, she started up. Evidently, she did not fully eatch his meaning. He repeated: 'I guess you will have to take the next our, medam,' and then he added, is a

dower tone. 'I am sorry, but cannot help it.'
" She got up, reised her vall, and looking me full in the fere at

the did so, I saw the answer to my question in her face—she was a pore-bicoded African.

"The conductor was not to blame. He was a gentleman such as one loves to meet in the common walks of life. He perfermed his duty atricity, as instructed by his complement He discharged an unpleasant duty with a delicacy of feeling and appeach that bore witness to the throbbing of a manly heart ander his walstoost. There was no legend on the outside of that

" COLORED PROPLE PERMITTED IN THIS CAR,

and therefore it was understood that 'colored people' were not pero itted 'in that our.
"At first I was indistant, and almost losthed the car which

could endure such inhospitality; and then I hought, 'Shall I walk two miles at this hour to show my devotion to a principle? No. And I sat still.

"In a few moments, the cor stopped, and admitted four meatwo of them fatrly stupid with their midnight potations. They were polar, and the car sor a steamed with the fumes of a poor quality of liquor. Would the conductor stop the car and say to those persons: "Gantlemen, I guess you will have to get out and wait for the next car?" I saked. On the contrary, he seemed

"And I found myself querying if there might not be a car on

the line with this legend upon it: " DRUNKEN MEN PERMITTED IN THIS CAR."

none. 'Still,' thought I, 'as drunk n men are permitted in all -Can any real Christian thoughtfully deny or

seriously doubt that the spirit which drove that poor woman into the leasly street at midnight is more bateful to God than all the ribaldries and b asphemies of all the I fidels that ever raised their voices or pointed their pens against the Gospel of Salvation? Can any one doubt that Jesus of Nazareth, if now on earth and in New-York, would regard more indignantly and rebuke more sharply our negro-cars, negro-pews in churches that invoke His name, and negro-persecution generally, than all the subtleties of skepticism, all the unpopular wickedness, that so exercise the souls of our tractdistributors?

And yet this new oracle of Evangelical Commerce itself panders to that base spirit which it ventures, in some special manifestation, to condemn! It is perpetually lecturing the Republican par's upon any avowal of a humane or generous impulse in its ranks, and denouncing any atteraree from its organs which savors of hearty and general detestation of Slavery. Nay: the proposttion that poor negroes be permitted to vote at our Elections, the same as poor Whites or their own more rich brethren, encounters its most determined opposition! And yet the impulse, the logic, the animus, of negro-pews, negro-cars, and negro-exclusion from the polls, are one and the same thing. Is there no hope that a less " limited development of Christian life" may yet do something toward "restoring [or creating] a heartfalk and practical belief in the unity of the human race" among the conductors of The World?

THE H., S. & T. MERCING.

Dry goods are dry goods, and old clo's are old clo's, and the man who can sell the most of them, if he has them to sell, is the smartest fellow. This we presume to be as good a commercial maxim as if it had been promulgated by resolution at the great "H., S. & T." meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening.

That the Henrys should have made the most of that meeting they could we do not wonder. Indeed, we rather admire, as we said yesterday, the generosity of John T., who consented that it should be a sort of family party, and handed over a share in this magnificent advertising scheme to Joshua, to his brother-in-law, even to his clerks and his porter-to whom it may be of great prospective advantage—and did not selfishly keep it a'l for the benefit of the house of Henrys, Smith & Townsend -the "H., S. & T.," the "real, original Jacobs" of the New-York Southern dry goods

But we are a little afraid that in some other respects they have not done exactly the fair thing. On the list of the Vice Presidents from (ther States at the "H., S. & T." meeting we ob erve the same of the Hon. John A. Williams of North Carolina. time to time, and by Calabrian insurgents, so that nor "keep unknown." The knowledge that we the recent troubles on their Northern border were Now we believe it is a fact that the Hon. John A.